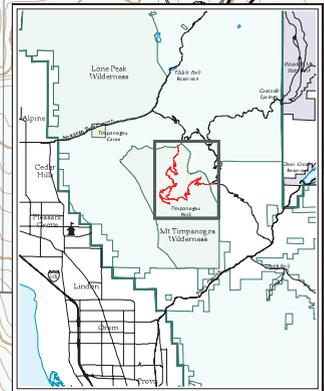


Mount Timpanogos Wilderness Trails



Woolly Hole

Timpanoek Trailhead

Scout Falls
Giant Staircase

Pika Cirque

Mt Timpanogos Wilderness

Timpanogos Basin

Roberts Horn
10,993ft

Primrose Cirque

Mt. Timpanogos Trailhead

Elk Point

Emerald Lake

Hidden Lakes

Timpanogos Peak
11,750ft

Cascade Cirque

Legend

- Uinta National Forest
- State Park
- National Park Service
- Wilderness Area
- Timpanogos Wilderness Trails
- ▲ District Ranger Office



Contour = 40ft



Original data assembled from multiple sources. Data accuracy not warranted. The U.S. National Mapping Agency, the National Office of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Census Bureau are the primary sources for the data. Information contact the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. This map is for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used for navigation or other purposes.



Sticky geranium, *Geranium viscosissimum*, grows in open conifer and aspen forests, sagebrush, and meadows. Its 5-petaled flowers are pink to lavender. The purplish lines found on petals help insects find the nectar at the base of the flower. Richardson's geranium,

Utah Wildflowers,
R. Shaw



Geranium richardsonii, is also very similar, but with white flowers and reddish lines.

Wasatch beardtongue, *Pentstemon cyananthus*, grows in open areas along the Timpooneke trail. Its intense and bright blue flowers are tubular and bellied below to favor bumblebee pollination. This flower has 5 stamens, 4 fertile and 1 infertile. The infertile stamen is flattened, tongue-like and bearded with golden hairs, leaves are opposite.



April Sorensen



April Sorensen

Leafy Jacobs Ladder, *Polemonium foliosissimum*, is common along streams and high meadows. Flowers are arranged in a raceme inflorescence (see drawing). The bell-shaped flowers have white to blue lobes and large anthers with conspicuous bright yellow pollen. Leaves are light green, divided to pinnately compound. Soft and sticky hairs are found on stems, leaves and sepals.



Utah Wildflowers, R. Shaw

Tips for Wildflower Viewing

- ◆ Plants need their flowers to produce seeds. Picking wildflowers can affect the abundance of native plants in the meadows.
- ◆ Enjoy wildflowers and leave them for someone else to enjoy!
- ◆ Respect their natural environment. Staying on trails will minimize disturbance to wildflowers.
- ◆ Admire wildflowers. Take their beauty home in a photograph, a drawing and in your memories!
- ◆ Many wildflowers do not survive outside their natural environment. Please help us protect them by leaving them untouched.

Tips to Prevent Spreading Weeds

- ◆ Staying on trails will help prevent seeds from attaching to clothes and pets – lessening their spread into the wilderness and wildflower basins.
- ◆ Using weed free-hay will reduce weeds from spreading to the wilderness.
- ◆ Not all beautiful flowers are wildflowers; in fact some are invasive weeds!
- ◆ Picking and transporting wildflowers you can't identify increases the chances for weed dispersal.

Help us in the fight against weeds!!

Common Weeds Found on the Wilderness Trails

Houndstongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*, is an alien from Europe. It thrives along trails, pastures, and rangelands. The first year this plant grows to a wide rosette with long basal leaves. The second year, the plant develops long flowering stems, reaching up to 4 feet tall. Dull reddish-purple flowers develop at the top of the flowering stems. Each flower produces 4 triangular seeds that are covered with hooked prickles. Seeds are easily spread by attaching to clothing and animals. They contain toxic alkaloids that can cause liver damage in animals and humans.



Weeds of the West, T. Whitson, et al

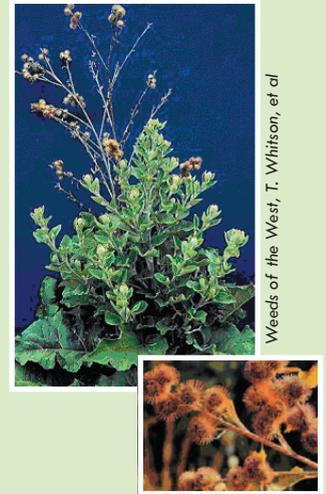
Dalmatian toadflax, *Linaria dalmatica*, is a native to the Mediterranean region of Europe introduced to the western U.S. as an ornamental about 1874. Since then it has become a widespread noxious weed. This plant can be recognized by its 2-lipped yellow flowers, which contain a long spur (similar to snapdragon flowers). It

also has entire broad leaves with a blue-green color that clasp the stems in alternate fashion. It is very aggressive and hard to control due to its extensive deep root system and thick waxy leaf cuticle. This weed's beautiful flowers can be mistaken for a native flower.



April Sorensen

Common burdock, *Arctium minus*, is a biennial native to Europe that is now established throughout the U.S. mainly along roadsides, pastures, and waste areas. It is found at the entrance of the Timponeke trail. The first year this plant is only a basal rosette with big heart-shaped leaves. The second year it develops tall flowering stems. Flowers are purple and numerous, covered with slender hooked spines. Fruits contain several spiny burs that become entangled in the hair of animals and on people's clothing allowing seeds to be distributed to new areas. Attempts to remove the fruit will break the seeds apart.



Weeds of the West, T. Whitson, et al

This scenic area at Mount Timpanogos displays a blend of beautiful arnicas and the menacing dalmatian toadflax.



Mel Lewis

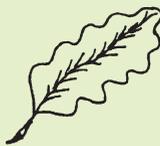
If you have questions or concerns about weeds in your area, please contact one of the agencies listed in the back of this brochure.

Drawings

LEAF MARGINS



Entire Leaf



Lobed Leaf



Divided Leaf

OTHER LEAF AND FLOWER TERMS



Basal Leaves



Opposite Leaves

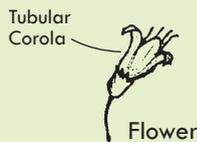


Alternate Leaves

Pinnate Compound Leaf



Palmately Compound Leaf



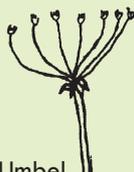
Flower



Raceme Inflorescence



Spike Inflorescence



Umbel Inflorescence

Contacts

Uinta National Forest

Supervisor's Office
88 West 100 North
Provo, UT 84601
Phone: (801) 342-5100

Pleasant Grove Ranger District

390 North 100 East
Pleasant Grove, UT 84062
Phone: (801) 785-3563

Intermountain Region

Regional Office
324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401
Phone: (801) 625-5202

Utah County Weed Control Office

2855 South State Street
Provo, Utah 84606
Phone: (801) 370-8638

Salt Lake County Weed Control Office

7125 S 600 W
Midvale, UT 84047
Phone: (801) 562-6466

Wasatch County Weed Control Office

805 W 100 S
P.O. Box 69
Heber City, UT 84032
Phone: (435) 654-1661

Utah Native Plant Society (UNPS)

Contact us at: unps@unps.org
Web site: www.unps.org